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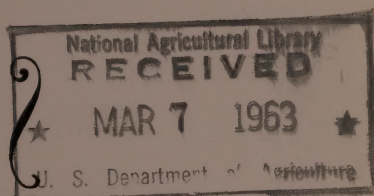
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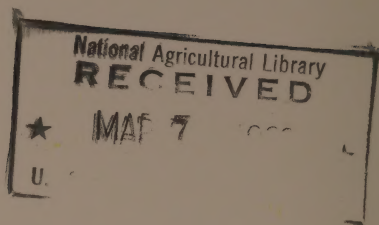
A GUIDE TO PEACH VARIETIES



GRAMLING'S NURSERY

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In our efforts to compile a description of peach varieties, we are presenting a critical appraisal which points out disadvantages as well as merits. With our experience in growing and shipping fruit, we feel that we are qualified to make such an evaluation and are hopeful that this information will be beneficial to our customers in choosing varieties.

MARCUS—

A very early yellow flesh clingstone peach ripening about one week before the Mayflower or about ten days before the Cardinal. The fruit is fairly round but pointed on the tip and usually has a rough suture seam which seems to soften early. We do not recommend this peach for shipping purposes but more for local use.

HILAND—

This is a highly colored yellow clingstone peach that ripens with or just before the Cardinal and requires very few chilling hours. It is not highly recommended and also has not been received by the trade with enthusiasm.

CARDINAL—

A yellow clingstone peach, very attractive in color, and has acceptable shipping qualities. However, it is not as vigorous and productive as the Dixired. It requires 850 chilling hours for blossoms and 950 hours for leaves.

MAYGOLD—

Ripens between Cardinals and Dixireds. It is an attractive yellow clingstone peach and is recommended for the very southern areas but is not recommended for either the Ridge or the Piedmont areas of South Carolina due to its low chilling hour requirements which is 650 hours.

DIXIRED—

A very highly colored clingstone peach of medium size with yellow flesh and colors well ahead of picking time. This is probably the best of the early season fruit now available. It ripens approximately six weeks before the Elberta. It requires 950 chilling hours for blossoms and 1050 hours for leaves. Requires rather heavy thinning.

RED CAP—

Another peach ripening just with Dixired but requiring low chilling hours. It has not proved to be as vigorous and as good a producer as the Dixired. In the Fort Valley area it has failed to set a crop of fruit — may be weak pollen.

SUN HAVEN—

This peach ripens with the Dixired but due to its shape and to the fact that it does not hold up too well, it is not recommended as a shipping peach.

CORONET—

Ripens five weeks before the Elberta and is a very highly colored peach with a good yellow ground color. It is of the semi-cling type. The trees are very vigorous and productive. It requires 850 chilling hours for blossoms and 950 hours for leaves. It is recommended for both shipping and local use.

DIXIGEM—

Ripens 4½ weeks before Elbertas. This peach is not recommended for planting for either shipping or for processing use; however, it is a very good flavored semi-cling peach recommended for home use.

JERSEYLAND—

Ripens about 4½ weeks before the Elberta but is not recommended for planting for either shipping or for processing purposes. It is a good flavored peach recommended for home use. It has a tendency to get too dark in skin color.

RED HAVEN—

Ripens about 4 weeks before the Elberta and has been used for many many years. We still consider it one of the best peaches ripening at that time of year. It requires 950 chilling hours for both blossoms and leaves. It is one of the most attractive peaches grown. The Red Haven blooms after the Elberta and withstands the frost and cold better than the Elberta. It usually requires heavy thinning.

LATE SUN HAVEN—

This is a bud sport or mutation of the original Sun Haven. It ripens about two days behind the Red Haven. The fruits are slightly larger than the Red Haven and are very attractive and have a very short fuzz. The trees are vigorous. This peach has not been tested in the South long enough to make any definite statement but it looks as if it might be as good, or even better, than the Red Haven.

SUWANEE—

Ripens about with the Golden Jubilee and is a very attractive, almost freestone, peach. However, it only requires 650 chilling hours and for that reason, we believe it to be best adapted to the more southern areas.

REDTOP—

Resulted from a cross between Sunhigh and July Elberta at Beltsville, Maryland. Most of the seedlings have been grown in California and tested in that area. It ripens about 3½ weeks ahead of the Elberta and is reported to be a very high quality freestone fruit, larger than the Coronet. This peach has not been tested sufficiently in this area for any definite recommendation on our part.

RANGER—

Requires 950 chilling hours for both blossoms and leaves and ripens 3½ weeks before the Elberta. A freestone peach, with good color, and sizes well when thinned properly. We have observed this peach for the last three or

four years in our orchard and consider it to be better than either the Keystone or the Triogem. This is one of the more resistant varieties to bacterial leaf spot.

KEYSTONE—

Ripens 3 weeks before the Elberta and requires 750 chilling hours. The fruit is very large but has shown a tendency to poor pollination resulting in very light crops of peaches in some areas. The trees are very vigorous.

TRIOGEM—

Ripens three weeks before the Elberta. Due to the newer varieties released in the last few years, we do not feel that we should recommend this peach for planting.

WASHINGTON—

This is one of the more recent releases and was developed by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station. It is a freestone carrying a very desirable color. This fruit seems to withstand cold and frost in the spring as well or better than any other variety. We consider it a most promising peach, ripening just between the Triogem and the Southland.

EARLY ELBERTA—

Ripens two weeks before the Elberta. Due to the newer varieties released in the last few years, we do not feel that we should recommend this peach for planting.

HALE HAVEN—

This peach ripens about two weeks before the Elberta but due to the newer

varieties released in recent years, we do not feel we should recommend it for planting.

SOUTHLAND—

Ripens two weeks before the Elberta. This peach requires 750 chilling hours and is very well liked by some growers while other growers are not so enthusiastic. It is a freestone, sizes well, and blooms very early.

RICH HAVEN—

Ripens about two weeks before the Elberta. Requires 950 chilling hours. This is one the newer varieties and the fruits are very large and very attractive. This could be one of our better peaches ripening at that time; however, it has shown a tendency to "Button-up" the last two years in our orchards and we are hesitant to recommend it until it is further tested.

SUNHIGH—

Ripens about two weeks before the Elberta and requires 750 chilling hours. Blooms very early and should be planted only on the best locations. This is a very attractive peach but is very susceptible to bacterial leaf spot.

REDGLOBE—

Ripens about two weeks before the Elberta. It is a freestone peach with a very bright and attractive skin color. This variety has not fruited in our immediate section enough to know the exact merits and demerits of it.

LORING—

Ripens some ten to twelve days ahead of the Elberta. This peach blooms very early and produces a good crop of peach-

es. It is very much like an Elberta in that it does a lot of selfthinning and does not require as much thinning labor as some of the other varieties. In 1961 in our orchard, the fruit was completely freestone but in 1962, the pits did not come free. However, we consider it to be one of the best varieties we have in that the trees are vigorous growing, the fruit is of good size and very uniform and very attractive. This peach seems to be very resistant to bacterial leaf spot.

SULLIVAN ELBERTA—

Ripens about one week before the Elberta. This is an old variety but does not have the color requirements that trade demands for a shipping peach. We would recommend it for either processing or home use only.

BLAKE—

Ripens about one-half week before Elbertas and requires 850 chilling hours. This is a very highly colored fruit and is completely freestone. It is one of the most sought-after peaches on the shipping market; however, it is not recommended to be planted for a processing peach as it carries a lot of red in the flesh which causes a red or purplish syrup when canned.

BELLE OF GEORGIA—

One of our older varieties of white freestone peach which is highly recommended for home use and local sales. However, we do not recommend it as a shipping peach.

DIXILAND—

Was bred at the USDA Experiment Station, Ft. Valley, Georgia, and has been tested there for sometime. It requires approximately 750 chilling hours and will ripen just behind Sullivan Elberta and just before the regular Elberta. It is very attractive and appears to be a very satisfactory shipping peach as well as a processing peach. We think this is a variety that should be watched very closely as we believe it will probably prove to be a superior peach in its ripening period.

REDSKIN—

Ripens with or just a few days before the Elberta and requires 750 chilling hours. It is a very red peach but shows some inclination toward splotching and darkening after it is picked and before it reaches market. We would rather with-

hold recommendation of this peach until we see further as to its adaptability to this area.

ELBERTA—

This peach is well known by all peach growers and is still one of the best processing peaches that we have. However, due to lack of color, we do not recommend it to be planted for shipping purposes.

SHIPPERS LATE RED—

This peach is well known to most peach growers. It is very large and carries good color. However, its fruiting habits are not all that could be desired in a peach unless interplanted with some other variety to help in pollination. It is thought of only fairly well as a shipping peach and is not sought after as a processing peach at all. This peach seems to be susceptible to bacterial leaf spot.

JEFFERSON—

This is another recent release that was developed by the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station. The fruit is very large and carries exceptionally good color. The fruit is very firm which should make it a good shipping peach. This is another peach that withstands cold and frost very well and we would certainly recommend it on the information that we have for this period of ripening, which is approximately five days behind the regular Elberta.

AFTERGLOW—

Ripens about one week later than the Elberta and requires 750 chilling hours. Fruits well and is a heavy producer; however, we are not sure that it will sell in competition with the Jefferson and the Rio Osa Gem.

RIO OSA GEM—

Ripens about one and a half weeks after the Elberta and has good size, good color, and ships well. The growers that have been growing this peach are all very well pleased with it. It does, however, show some inclination to be moderately susceptible to bacterial spot.

We are still budding some trees on plain rootstock, however, we are now budding most of our trees on the Nemaguard Rootstock. This Rootstock was developed and released by the United States Horticultural Experiment Station at Fort Valley, Georgia. In addition to being resistant to nematodes, we find that this rootstock seems to have superior growth characteristics. We feel that trees budded on this rootstock will produce more fruit earlier than trees budded to plain rootstock since we feel that it will grow off faster. We are having these Nemaguard seed planted by hand in order that we can have them spaced out in the row to give us a better tree with better caliber.

PRICES FURNISHED ON REQUEST—

